directors all were present except Frederick G. Bourne and James B. Haggin. Mr. Bourne was understood with over the telephone and abstained in the action that was taken.

The usual transport resistance meeting followed the trade of nearly all the prominent trust companies in the city. Among them were George W. Young of the Windsor Trust Company and Oakleigh Thorne of the Trust Company of America. J. P. Morgan and most other bankers joined in the discussion.

It was learned that the beginning of the end of Mr. Barney's management of the Knickerbocker Trust Company came in a strange way when Mr. E. R. Holden came down from Boston and found that Francis Barney had made loans which Mr. Holden felt to be not in a properly secured.

Mr. Holden discussed the state of affairs with Mr. Barney and Mr. Barney designed that while he was in office he would protect the trust company and its depositors. Mr. Holden felt that he was not equipped for the position and was glad to get out of the trust company.

The problem of the trust company was left in part as the book of Charles F. Morse. About the middle of last week Mr. Morse went to Washington Barney and remained seven days on the trust. Mr. Barney said that Mr. Morse had told him that the directors wanted that Mr. Morse had assured Mr. Barney that Mr. Morse had [illegible] transactions from the trust company.

Mr. Barney himself will give no explanation of the amount of the Knickerbocker Trust Company's loans to the Mercantile Bank of Commerce and other concerns. Mr. Barney said that he had [illegible] to make any statement regarding the institution's affairs personally.

"There are no secrets," said Mr. Barney. "I did not know anything about the Bank of Commerce's affairs until after my resignation was filed and accepted and my successor was chosen."

In regard to the resistance of the Knickerbocker Trust Company Mr. Barney maintained that it was suggested that the institution might be in some trouble.

"Nothing could be more absurd," he declared. "The company was never in a stronger condition. It remains next to the largest in the city and is sound as any. There is not the slightest question of its entire solvency."

Mr. Barney's statement in regard to the resignation of the institution was confirmed by one of the state banking examiners last night. The company was examined and was examined by the state examiners two weeks ago and found absolutely sound.

That Mr. Barney resigned from the Knickerbocker under pressure was the opinion of many bankers last night. It became known that he had a loan, reported to be $100,000, in the National Bank of North America, in which he is a director, and it was said that he had sustained heavy losses in several business ventures.

With the latter purely personal matters the bankers did not concern themselves, but it is well within the probabilities that Mr. Barney was induced to resign for the Bank of North America loan.

A financier closely connected with the National Bank of Commerce, in response to a question as to the reasons for the Bank of Commerce's action, answered the question in Yankee fashion.

"Has Mr. Barney resigned?" he said.

He was told that Mr. Barney had resigned and had himself confirmed the report of the resignation.

"Well," the financier replied, "that clears the situation, I guess, beyond a doubt. The Knickerbocker will have no trouble getting some one else to clear for it now."

No further information concerning the cause of the Bank of Commerce's action could be secured from this source.

The action of the National Bank of Commerce, which is next to the largest bank of the city and of which Mr. Barney was a director, was taken in accordance with a Clearing House rule to give twenty-four hours notice of determination to stop clearing for any other institution. That the second largest bank in the city should refuse to clear for the second largest trust company created an more unpleasant suggestion. These suggestions, taken in connection with a law passed by the last Legislature and known as the Baxe law, were declared by Mr. Barney to be entirely unfounded.

Prior to the Baxe law a bank clearing for another institution had a preferred claim on the assets of that institution in case the latter was unable to meet a debit balance. It could step in and take the best securities the delinquent institution had. The Baxe law changed all this. Now a clearing bank has no claim superior to those of any other creditor on the assets of a delinquent institution for which it clears.

Frank L. Eldridge, second vice-president of the Knickerbocker, is in Dr. Bull's sanitarium recovering from injuries sustained ten days ago. Mr. Eldridge had been abroad for six months prior to a day or so before he was hurt. He was in poor health and had the misfortune to slip and fall down a circular stairway at his home on West Tenth street. A broken leg was the result.

It was said at the sanitarium last night that he would be discharged from the institution to-morrow, and this information was confirmed by E. M. Greer, a friend of the injured man. Charles T. Barney described the incident in substantially the same way. In the early evening news of Mr. Eldridge's illness was so greatly magnified that the police lieutenant on the desk at the Mercer street station sent a policeman to find out Mr. Eldridge's condition. He returned, satisfied that the facts were as above stated.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company is the largest but one in the city in point of deposits, which in a recent manual are given as $62,000,000 and are now approximately $60,000,000. The company's main offices are at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, where it occupies a building designed by Stanford White, by many architects considered Mr. White's masterpiece in architecture and generally regarded as one of the most ornate in the city.

The company has branches at 66 Broadway, 100 West Twenty-fifth street and 348 Third avenue. Last year it purchased the property at Broadway and Exchange place, then occupied by the Consolidated Stock Exchange, which vacated the premises a few weeks ago in order to give the Knickerbocker opportunity to build. The new building proposed by the company was designed to cope with other Wall street office buildings. Construction has not yet been begun.

The company was organized in 1884.

Gorham Sterling Silver Tableware

GORHAM Sterling Silver Tableware, substantial in weight, perfect in execution, may be bought at the following prices and upward.

SPOONS		
Tea	per dozen,	$6.25
Dessert	"	14.75
Table	"	22.00
Coffee, gilded bowls	"	6.00
Soup, round bowls	"	15.00
FORKS		
Breakfast, Dessert or Entree	"	14.75
Dinner or Table	"	21.00
KNIVES		
Breakfast or Dessert	"	15.00
Dinner or Table	"	21.00

Other individual and serving pieces at equally favorable prices.

It will be seen by comparison that these quotations are in many cases the lowest the market affords. They are only made possible by the exclusive manufacturing advantages possessed by the Gorham Company as the world's largest makers of Sterling Silver Tableware.

These prices include marking and flannel rolls.

The Gorham Co.
Fifth Avenue
Downtown Branch
Twenty-three Maiden Lane

In 1901 it bought control of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of Philadelphia. It has $1,200,000 capital and showed two weeks ago $3,000,000 surplus and undivided profits. Recently it has paid dividends at the rate of 20 per cent., as compared with 10 per cent. last year. The par value of the stock is $100 and the stock has been quoted recently around $1,200 a share.

Mr. Barney, the president of the Knickerbocker, is a brother-in-law of the late William C. Whitney. He was associated with Charles W. Morse in the American Ice Company, the National Bank of North America and the New Amsterdam National Bank, in all of which he was a director. Mr. Morse was likewise a director of some realty companies in which Mr. Barney is heavily interested.

It was suggested that Mr. Barney resigned from the presidency because his name had appeared as a director of Morse institutions in the course of the recovery achieved by Mr. Morse in the past week. Mr. Barney refused to entertain the suggestion. Nevertheless it was believed that that was a reason prompting his resignation.

Mr. Barney's principal banking connections apart from his connection with the three Morse banks are with the National Bank of Commerce and the Coal and Iron National Bank. He is very heavily interested in real estate, trust companies and kindred concerns. He is president of the New Theatre and the New York Loan and Improvement Company, and is also president of the Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company. He is vice-president of the Title Insurance Company of New York and is a director in these corporations among others: Alliance Realty Company, Century Realty Company, Chelsea Realty Company, Hudson Mortgage Company, New York Mortgage and Security Company and the United States Realty and Improvement Company.

A. Foster Higgins, the new president of the company, has no other banking or trust company connections except with the Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company and allied or subsidiary concerns of which he is a director. He is president of the Mexican Northern Railway Company, a small line whose principal business is the transportation of ores, and is a director in many mining companies in Mexico.

The other directors of the Knickerbocker are Joseph S. Auerbach, A. H. Barney, son of Charles T. Barney, Henry C. Berlin, G. L. Bolmerville, Frederick G. Bourne, Joseph P. Brown, I. Townsend Burden, George C. Clark, Jr., Henry F. Dimock, Frederick L. Eldridge, Alfred G. Evans, James W. Gerard, James B. Haggin, Charles F. Hoffman, Henry B. Hoffius, Henry E. Hoyt, Edgar J. Levey, Alfred E. Mackay, John Magee, Hosmer B. Parsons, Charles P. Perin, C. Lawrence Perkins, William Sloane, Moses Taylor, Robert S. Towne, William A. Tonker, Leopold Wallach, Charles F. Watson and Payne Whitney.

One of the realty companies in which Mr. Barney was heavily interested and in which through him the Knickerbocker Trust Company became interested as registrar and depositary of the stock was the Brunswick Hotel Company, which was organized in 1902 to build a hotel on the block between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets on Fifth avenue.

The company issued $2,000,000 stock, of which $1,000,000 was paid in, but was unable to secure title to all the property desired and contemplated an office building instead of a hotel. Recently the Knickerbocker Trust Company began suit to compel the payment of about $300,000 unpaid subscriptions to the stock of the Brunswick Hotel Company. The suit is to be contested on some of the subscribers on the ground that the plan to accomplish which the company was organized was changed.

BANK SUPT. MOTT RESIGNS.

Says His Health Will Not Permit Him to Perform the Duties of the Office.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—When Gov. Hughes returned from New York city to-night he announced that State Superintendent of Banks Lucius W. Mott had resigned. The reason assigned for such action was ill health. Mr. Mott first assumed the duties of State Superintendent of Banks last Tuesday. Two days later, with his deputy, Mr. Newman, he went to New York and did not return to Albany until this afternoon, after his resignation had been announced. While in New York Mr. Mott learned some what associated with the work there which was expressed of him, according to information from Gov. Hughes, and its magnitude appalled him. Sunday Mr. Mott conferred with Gov. Hughes in New York, and the result was the following letter of resignation:

"I beg leave to tender you my resignation as Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, to take effect at once. I find that I have underestimated the condition of my health, and that I cannot properly perform the duties of the office. I thank you for your great courtesy to me."

In a letter accepting the resignation the Governor said:

"I have received your letter of the 21st inst., tendering your resignation as Superintendent of Banks, which in deference to your urgent request I am compelled to accept. It is a matter of great regret to me that your health will not permit you to continue in office, as I particularly admired the spirit and zeal with which you undertook the work. I trust that you will soon regain your full strength."

There were suggestions of other reasons for Mr. Mott's resignation, but neither Gov. Hughes nor Mr. Mott would admit that other than Mr. Mott's physical condition prompted it. Again Gov. Hughes is in a quandary as to who would be the right man for the place as State Superintendent of Banks. He has looked far and wide before picking out Mr. Mott.

Mr. Mott came down here last Friday and went away again on Saturday. His resignation occasioned no surprise at the local office of the State Banking Department, 52 Broadway. It was known there that Mr. Mott's health was uncertain and to several of his deputies he had expressed the fear that he would not be able to stand the strain of the work. It was likely, also, that the conditions which have brought extra work and anxiety upon the Banking Department assisted Mr. Mott to an immediate decision.

600 Rooms in New Mills Hotel Occupied the First Day.

The new Mills Hotel at Seventh avenue and Thirty-sixth street was opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It had been the plan to open only the lower four of the fourteen sleeping floors the first day. But at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon it was found necessary to add the fifth sleeping floor. At 9 o'clock last night about six rooms were occupied and new arrivals were filing past the two registry offices in steady flow. There are 1,271 sleeping rooms in the hotel.

Correct Dress for Men

Extremes of style often become fads which men of good taste evade—our policy is to avoid such extremes; the ready-to-wear garments produced for us by Alfred Benjamin & Co *must* be correct to meet our requirements.

Haberdashery of reliable qualities only—but prices invariably moderate.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway Cor. 26th St.

BANKS SOLD AND STOCKS UP

Continued from First Page.

Heinze interests in the Mercantile National every part concerned. Here is an explanation will be paid to-day when collections will be made on the securities and memoranda. The attitude of the aggregate interest of these banks in the various banks was given out by the Clearing House committee yesterday but it was reported that the Heinze interests in the Mercantile aggregated $1,000,000. An estimate of the Morse interest in the same bank was impossible. For the reports that they are explained all over the country with bank stocks and other securities as collateral.

There was renewed discussion of plans for taking over the bank stock holdings of the allied groups. In only one case so far as known, was there a real company plan for taking over such holdings. This was in the New Amsterdam National. Yesterday F. W. Emery, one of the directors, opened negotiations for the purchase of the Morse stock. Mr. Morse sold the stock at $700 a share. Not so much price will be paid by Mr. Emery and his associates.

The Clearing House committee is now reported to be investigating of the Morse banks. Some serious indications of bank stocks hypothecated in the name of employees of the banks or business associations of Mr. Morse in other enterprises. Some of these cases were traced back to a beginning and Mr. Morse said it was explained that Mr. Morse had turned over to these individuals bank stocks at a certain figure, selling them it was more to advantage in price and losing in availability in an act of bounty. In the event further into the stocks mentioned. Mr. Morse was informed of individual shortfalls on the stock and the indebtedness had to carry them with depreciated securities. Many of these indebtedness and other securities of Mr. Morse, it was said, have disappeared entirely.

Though the formal election of W. Jay Hammersley to succeed C. W. Morse as president of the National Bank of North America did not take place until the afternoon, Mr. Hammersley, as the choice of the Clearing House committee, was in the bank early yesterday and made elaborate preparations to prevent a run. On Sunday he and the men working with him had talked with many of the bank's customers and endorsed a number of them to pay at least a instalment on their time loans and had arranged for them to get the equivalent at other banks. Presumably also Mr. Morse had come to the rescue for the payment of the borrowing. At any rate, yesterday morning Mr. Hammersley said that none of the Thomas-Morse-Heinze group was under any obligations to the bank. By the means something over a million and a half had been collected and Mr. Hammersley arranged to make a great pile of money in the banking office a stage where it could be seen. The bank's debit balance at the Clearing House was about $900,000.

"We paid our balance without any aid from the Clearing House," Mr. Hammersley said. "There has been more talk about this bank than was called for in its affairs, I believe."

"You say that the bank has no loans to the Thomas-Morse-Heinze organizations, Mr. Hammersley. Did you at any time accept for stock of their companies?"

"We have purchase 1,000 shares of United Copper to make there and there is 200 shares vote, but it has all been marked down to the market price. We also have some Consolidated Steamship bonds and I am mighty glad we have it, in view there are selling now, they represent only a value of about $7,000,000 for Mr. Morse's whole steamship interest, which is a very small proportion of the price Mr. Morse paid for it. I think we could easily sell $1,000,000 of the bonds without forcing the price down."

As the Mercantile bank also, the new president, Seth M. Milliken, had taken complete charge yesterday in spite of the old guard, F. A. Heinze, the former president, and C. W. Morse, were there for a conference, but they left soon and shortly afterward it was announced that they and five others of their association had been eliminated from the board and their places filled by men of Mr. Milliken's choice. Besides Mr. Morse and Mr. Heinze the following resigned: O. R. Thomas, F. B. Thomas, M. H. Simpson, Charles Gilman and Stanley Gifford. To fill the vacancies there were chosen: George H. Sargent, head of Sargent & Co., the large hardware firm of this city and New Haven; James E. Nichols, head of Agnew, Nichols & Co., and vice-president of the Irving National Exchange Bank; F. W. Woolworth, president of F. W. Woolworth & Co., which owns a string of five and ten cent stores in different cities; Charles F. Perkins, now retired but formerly in the dry goods commission firm of Gardner, Brewer & Co. and later of J. L. Brewer & Co., and H. A. Harris of Dewing, Millard & Co. The old directors who remain in office are William F. Carlton, F. T. Asbery, John T. Kelsoe, Harry F. Morse, Benjamin Nicoll, Dora S. Ramsey, William Sumner, Robert M. Thompson, Warner Van Norden, Milton W. O'Brien and Arthur P. Heinze.

A. P. Heinze is now abroad and it is understood will resign immediately on his return. There will probably not be more than one or two other eliminations from the board.

Whether Mr. Morse and Mr. Heinze were at the bank yesterday to liquidate their loans could not be learned. They would not discuss it themselves and when it was suggested to Mr. Milliken that the exact figures would be reassuring to the depositors he said:

"They have been reassured enough. It is sufficient for them to know that not counting such loans the assets of the bank are $1 to for every $1 of liability."

Mr. Heinze said that one reason for his call at the Mercantile Bank was to arrange to get cash for the failed State Savings Bank of Butte, which he controls. He said that he had explained the situation to the Clearing House committee and that the making of the money involved hold on them. Not more than $500,000 of deposits was owing to him, but he made no effort to help his bank.

"Are you going away from here, now, Mr. Heinze, to Butte or somewhere?"

"No, I shall be here for some time looking after our affairs and trying what I can to help out my brother's bank."

Mr. Morse had only one thing to say in explanation. In reply to interrogation to a point blank statement that he had borrowed approximately from the treasury of the consolidated corporations. He said:

"I never borrowed a dollar or had a share of the funds of the Consolidated Steamship Company or any of its subsidiaries."

Twenty local institutions gave some interesting information of the use of the money flowing toward to the Mercantile bank to Heinze at the close of last year.

The investigations the investigations coming beyond Consolidated Steamship presidency of the Mercantile had accepted an offer to be the president of the Liberty. I thought a lot of Mr. Morse and that was just enough to induce me to give up the light for [illegible] with Morse. He probably had a thousand warrants on which he offered me $50 for my share of Consolidated. He paid Mr. a share in cash and gave me $1,000 in a per month income for the balance. These were perpetual. Prior if not were returned for any months in January 1906. The man was made to the personality and the Bowling Green Trust Company was not convenient. I was not on friendly enough terms with Mr. Morse then to offer his resignation formally. Mr. Morse is unable to take to the bank in January and the work has taken a back name of $100. I shall not feel that I have been a bad bargain, as when I bought the stock myself I did not have to pay a fairer price for it as Mr. Morse did."

HEINZE AND THOMAS.

Further Complications of Their Affairs Promise to Multiply.

There was an apparent disillusionment yesterday on the part of several of the banking institutions in which the Heinze and the Thomases had been interested to call on old securities. They would prefer to let bankruptcy be handled without any comment in the newspapers.

In regard to Fritz Augustus Heinze it was apparent that if he has not actually resigned from all the banking institutions in this city he is at least regarded as out of the affairs. His resignation from the directorate of the Mercantile National, which he put in the hands of the Clearing House committee several days ago, was accepted yesterday. The new officers of the Consolidated National were surprised to hear that anybody had the idea that Mr. Heinze was a member of that board, even though the name been apparent in the last directory of directors. He had resigned a long time ago, but never formed there that his shares of the bank's stock and had never attended a meeting of the board.

One of the officers of the Mechanics and Traders Bank had forgotten that Mr. Heinze ever belonged to the directorate of that company. After conferring with one of the other officers he did recall that Mr. Heinze was elected to the board last January.

"But," he added, "Mr. Heinze has never attended a meeting, so he was what might be called a regular active director."

The only other banks with which Mr. Heinze's name is connected are Western, Manhattan, the State Savings Bank of Butte and the First National Bank of Salt Lake City.

Somewhat unfortunate appeal Arthur P. Heinze of the prevailing business in New York. The last time was heard from him was an interview published from Paris two or three days ago, in which he declared that the Fritz Heinze trouble, of which he had been a partner, was still unfinished. The Manhattan Bank, the Empire Trust Company and the Carnegie Trust all announced yesterday that Mr. Heinze had resigned from their directorates.

The Bowling Green Trust Company announced that F. B. Thomas had resigned from its directorate. The only banking directorate in which the Thomases are interested now is that of the Home Trust Company. The officers of this company said that Mr. had resigned by resignation of both the Thomases, so the board had not decided yet whether it would accept them or not. O. R. Thomas is the president of the company.

The Manhattan Bank also turned into the Stanley Gifford, who has been associated with the Heinzes has resigned. The bank said in its statement in regard to the movement of Arthur Heinze:

"Mr. Heinze held no stock of a very and never took an active part in the bank's management. This connection severs Mr. Heinze's connection with the institution."

The directors of the Consolidated National, in the afternoon and elected William G. Oliver president and Thomas J. Lowe vice-president, and neither. The bank officers said that Otto Heinze & Co. had never borrowed a dollar from the institution, that O. F. Thomas, the former president, had only one loan of $1,000, which had been repaid, and that the bank's loans to F. Augustus Heinze and F. B. Thomas are small and amply secured.

HEINZE & CO. IN BANKRUPTCY.

Creditors Refuse to Wait Any Longer —Preferences to F. A. Heinze Alleged.

A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday at noon in the United States District Court against Otto C. Heinze, Arthur P. Heinze and Max H. Schultze, composing the firm of Otto Heinze & Co. The lawyers who filed it are Myers & Goldsmith for these creditors: William H. Bowbotham, assignee for Gross & Kleeberg, $135,375 for stocks bought and sold, and other moneys expended at the request of Heinze & Co.; Leo Wise, assignee of a claim of Edward V. Brokaw & Bro., stockers, of 56 Broad street, 60 cents for merchandise delivered; Frank A. Barnaby, assignee of a claim of Herzfeld & Stern, $2,901. Mr. Barnaby says that Herzfeld & Stern borrowed 100 shares of United Copper from Otto Heinze & Co. last Thursday and on the same day tendered the borrowed stock in return to the Heinze firm, demanding back the deposit made on borrowing. The demand was refused by the Heinze firm, whereupon Herzfeld & Stern sold the stock, leaving a deficiency of $2,901, the claim specified in the petition.

The acts of bankruptcy alleged by the petitioners consist of several preferential payments. It is set forth that a payment of $2,000,000 was made to the Mercantile National Bank to take up a loan of that amount, and that preferential payments approximating $700,000 were made to the National Park Bank, the Bank of America, the Empire Trust Company, J. S. Bache & Co., Meyer & Livingston, F. T. Teft & Co. and others. It is further alleged that payments were made to F. Augustus Heinze and Arthur P. Heinze to secure "pretended or alleged antecedent indebtedness" and that a large part of the assets of Heinze & Co. were transferred to F. Augustus Heinze and others for the benefit of Heinze in anticipation of and since the suspension of the firm from the stock exchange. Judge Holt issued an injunction to restrain any one from interfering with the assets of the firm pending a hearing on Wednesday on an application for the appointment of a receiver of the assets.

Lawyer Goldsmith, of counsel for the petitioners said that the action in bankruptcy had been decided upon after Heinze & Co. had failed to make their promised proposition to the creditors at yesterday morning's meeting. His clients received a letter from Heinze & Co. yesterday morning in which they said that so many more complications than had first been anticipated had arisen in their affairs that they had been unable to get them in shape for the appointed meeting. They asked for a little more time.

"We realized," said Lawyer Goldsmith, "that it would be unfair to allow Otto Heinze & Co. to remain in possession of their assets unless they would make an assignment. This they refused to do and there was nothing else left for us to do except file the petition in bankruptcy."

It was intimated in a good many quarters that the unexpected "complications" which had arisen in the firm's affairs had to do largely with the action of the Clearing House committee in requiring F. Augustus Heinze, Charles W. Morse and the Thomases to take up their loans. Otto Heinze & Co. have been depending on F. Augustus to get them money to employ and help them out of their present embarrassment, but F. Augustus is occupied now with his losses and Otto Heinze & Co. wanted some time to find out just what help, if any, they would be able to get from the "copper king."

Counsel for Heinze & Co. denied the allegations made in the petition that assets of the firm had been paid to F. Augustus Heinze after the firm's suspension. The Heinze lawyers refused to discuss the unexpected "complications" in the firm's affairs.

STATE FUNDS SAFEGUARDED

Without Withdrawing a Dollar of the Deposits in This City.

State Comptroller Glynn and State Treasurer Hanner have been in New York city since last week to further the efforts making by the New York Clearing House to clear up the embarrassing situation in several national and State banks. The errand of the state officers had to do with safeguarding State funds deposited in certain of the banks in question. The State had about $[illegible] of its surplus surplus deposited in New York city banks. While this money was protected by surety and other bonds, it was considered necessary by the State Comptroller and Treasurer to surround these funds with even stronger safeguards in view of the situation. They succeeded in doing this without embarrassing or disturbing the banking situation, and not a dollar of State funds has been withdrawn from New York city.

Comptroller Glynn and Treasurer Hanner will remain here in close touch with the Clearing House committee and the national and State bank examiners for the next few days at least.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO RUN AGAIN.

Manager of Taft's Boom Says He Has Good Grounds for That Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Arthur I. Vorys of Ohio, manager of William H. Taft's Presidential candidacy boom, made a statement to-night just before leaving Washington, which is regarded in some quarters as an authoritative announcement that President Roosevelt will not recede in any way from his expressed intention to refuse to accept a nomination for a third term. This is the statement:

"The Taft movement would not have been inaugurated and would not be prosecuted except on the assumption that the President will adhere to his resolute determination not to accept another term and except upon good grounds for that assumption."

While the statement itself is significant, that significance is emphasized in the minds of those who have watched the progress of the Taft boom by the knowledge that Mr. Vorys and other Taft enthusiasts were greatly worried up to a short time ago over the reticence which Mr. Roosevelt had shown in connection with the third term movement.

When the President left Canton, Ohio, on September 30, in continuation of his present trip, Mr. Vorys was a passenger on the same train and it was said at the time that his object in joining Mr. Roosevelt's party was to ascertain definitely if there was any prospect whatever that Mr. Roosevelt would be a candidate to succeed himself. The statement given out by Mr. Vorys to-night is taken to mean that he had a talk with the President that is satisfactory from the standpoint of the Taft boomers, who expect yeoman service from the Administration in the fight to have Mr. Taft nominated.

Elijah's Manna

This new breakfast food has a natural sweetness and "toasty brown" flavour all its own.

It is made of white corn into crisp flakes and forms a most delicious "starter" for the morning meal. It requires no cooking or bother, just pour what you want into a bowl, add good cream or milk, and there you are.

Children can't seem to get enough of Elijah's Manna and they can eat all they want, because it is as wholesome as it is appetizing.

Grocers sell large Family size 15 cents. Get one and try it!

Elijah's Manna

The most delicious flavour of any flake food known.

Made by Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Dividing Honors

Wm. Vogel & Son.
Broadway. Houston St.

HARDMAN PIANO
Style Louis XV.
Circassian Walnut and Gold

Hardman, Peck & Company's line of Pianos, Autotones and Piano-Players consists of 34 different styles, be of these are entirely new the season—an unprecedented achievement in Piano-making.

The above pictured Louis XV. Piano is one of these 34 new styles, which also include charming examples of Sheraton, Mission, Louis XVI., First Empire designs, etc., etc.

You are cordially invited to view these beautiful art pianos. Ordinarily such instruments have to be made to order at necessarily high prices. Our unusually extensive line of styles, however, makes it possible to secure the most beautiful period designs directly from stock. Pianos artistically correct and musically perfect.

Uprights $300 up
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In convenient payments.
All makes taken in exchange.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
Fifth Ave. (Cor. 16th St.), N. Y.
234 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
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Fall Shirts, $2

From my workrooms you without a third person to "get his"—this my shirt proposition.

You get yours—at less than thirty cents on each shirt.

Four Shirts for $7.50

You save three-fifths. Worth while? So are the shirts. The fabric is Anderson's Madras.

The tailoring is as fine as you have ever found even in a custom made shirt. All styles, sizes and sleeve lengths.

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Broadway at Leonard Street.
42d St., 3 doors west of 5th Ave.

Mahogany Bed
Style of the
Georgian Period

Schmitt Brothers.
Furniture Makers
Established 1868
40 East 23d.

Also a Comprehensive Collection Antiques and Reproductions at
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Enameled Steel
Cooking Utensils

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER
136 & 138 West 42d Street and 135 West 41st St., New York.

DIED.

[illegible]

CROSSMAN.—On Monday, October 21, [illegible] wife of Charles Crossman. Funeral services at parlors of [illegible], Tuesday, October 22, at 8 o'clock. [illegible] Kindly omit flowers. Cremation private. [illegible] Edward Kent, James Gore and Jacob Ehrlich [illegible] Crossman.

LEWIS.—In Plainfield, N. J., October 21, [illegible] residence of her son-in-law, D. F. Clinton Shivers, widow of George C. Lewis and [illegible] of the late L. M. Shivers and [illegible] Clinton Shivers. Harrisburgh, N. Y., and Scranton, Pa., [illegible] please copy.

METTENHORST.—On Sunday morning, [illegible] 42 East 88d st., John Mettenhorst, beloved husband of Clara Gaskey, in his 68th year. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., on Wednesday, Brooklyn and Memphis papers please copy. Friends are kindly [illegible] not to send flowers.

PELL.—Entered into rest, October 21, [illegible] Pell, daughter of the late John S. and [illegible] A. Pell of New York.

Services will be at her late residence, [illegible] wood, N. J., Tuesday, morning, upon arrival of Central R. R. of N. J. train leaving [illegible] Thirty street, 8:00. Carriages will meet [illegible] Interment at convenience of family.

PUTZEL.—Gibson Putzel, on Sunday morning, October 20th, at his residence, 15 East [illegible] Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday evening, October 22, at 8 o'clock. [illegible] private.

SHADBOLT.—On October 21, Mary A. wife of Alfred W. Shadbolt, aged 77 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 23 [illegible] berland st., Brooklyn, Thursday, October [illegible] at 2 P. M.

WALLACE.—At South Orange, October [illegible] M. Wallace, in her 84th year. Funeral private.

Seven Election Law Indictments.

Seven men were arraigned yesterday before Judge Crain of General Sessions on indictments for false registration and other election offenses. The [illegible] were from the Seventeenth and Ninth Assembly districts. They were bailed $1,500 each. The principal case was against John F. St. John, charged with interfering with a deputy superintendent of elections who was making an arrest.

The Catskills Capped With Snow.

KINGSTON, Oct. 21.—The Catskills were capped with snow to-day and [illegible] the mountains have their tops covered with snow. Six inches fell at Hunter, [illegible] three in Big Indian, Pine Hill, and [illegible] places. At Oneonta this morning the thermometer registered 42 above zero.